FREAKS OF FASHION

Materials, Styles and Colors Appropriate to the Summer Months.

A MEDLEY OF FINERY.

Costumes that Are Worn by the Seashore and on the Road.

Developments are constantly taking place in every department of science, art and industry, and it scarcely be expected that fashion should go backward or tend in the direction of that simplicity which belonged to the time when the spinning wheel turned out the cloth or the linen and the hand loom toiled laboriously at the costlier fabrics, the use of which were confined wholly to the rich and great. In those days linen was made for a lifetime, and cloth to be used by children's children. Fashion changed but slowly, and not at all among those who earned their daily bread by honest labor. The world was very different from what it is at the present time. Now wealth is much more widely distributed, and machinery has made fabrics so cheap that it only pays to mend them from the cost of making, not from the money spent upon the material itself. Materials are very ble in price. It is well worth while nowadays for young women to bestow upon their own dress some of that time, patience and consideration which they have been accustomed to devote to fancy work. Paper patterns are now obtainable with as much ease as a spool of thread. They are designed and cut with accuracy, and there is no obstacle to the cultivation of charming taste and even originality in their dress by young women though they may not have a superabundance of pocket money. Let them take a well cut design as a basis of operations. They may diverge from it in any way that suits their fancy after they have learned to do so with safety, and by saving themselves the expense in making be able to indulge in more dresses as well as more of the accessories of dress. Light and diversified colors are more fashionable now than for some time past, and freshness, frequent renewal, is essential to their attractive appearance. Let the girls, therefore, learn to be their own dressmakers it they would dress beautifully MODELS FOR AUGUST.

A very pretty and seasonable design is the "Athalia" overskirt. It is ingeniously arranged to give the effect of side paniers and graduated puffs at e back, which are separated by bands and terminate in a square end which falls low upon the skirt. It is an extremely graceful model for thin goods. The "Valentine" blouse waist is the newest and prettiest of the pleated waist styles. Yoked waists had a short life, as they were not found suitable for elegant or stylish dresses. The "Valentine" is particularly lovely in a material that can be trimmed with lace or embroidery. The embroidery should be bought by the piece, as nice qualities can now be purchased at \$1 50 to \$2 for twelve yards. which renders the trimming of a dress quite inex-The "Camilla" polonaise is a revival of the "Mar-

guerite" styles, with the side panier effect and a simulated vest, formed of a self-colored material. This design is especially pretty in the striped and figured foulards, which have been so important a feature in this season's dress materials. Nothing could be cooler for summer wear than a polonaise of this description made of American foulard-say with a pretty blue figure on a light tinted ground. cing of plain turquoise blue silk, edged with Breton lace. A simple flounced skirt, walking length, of either plain blue or the figured silk, would complete a charming garden party costume.

would complete a charming garden party costume.

"PINAFORE" COSTOMES.

The "Pinafore" is a square tunic back and front, tied together upon the shoulders with ribbon, the sides united in the same manner. There is no fulness, and they are worn over perfectly plain high dresses of muslin, silk, cambrae, giagham, linon lawn, barege or any other light tissue that may be fancied. A pretty and striking "Pinafore" costume is composed of alternate lace and muslin, tied with gay colored ribbons over a dress of black grenadine. The "Pinafore" is not always different in color and material from the slip or dress over which it is worn. A favorite style is made of dark blue cambric or linen, trimmed with linen, lace or embroidery and ribbons of the same shade. Checked ginghams are viso used, trimmed with white embroidery and satin ribbon of the prevailing tints, laced with a contrasting color.

y color. Vests to wear with or without jackets over an or-

Vests to wear with or without jackets over an ordinary bodice give full dress appearance at a small cost. They are made of white linen, trimmed with lace and embroidery; of black veivet, of India muslin, frilied on a plain foundation and caught down with pearls at intervals; of Pompadour muslin and of soft washing silks. They reach to the shoulders, tasten at the back, are narrow at the waist and terminate in two square ends. They are bordered all round with lace, having a cascade sometimes down the centre of the front and a standing ruff at the throat. They cover the front of the dress entirely, sometimes they are made in one piece, of Duchesse or Brussels lace.

A special racing fashiou is to frage the parasol with dowers like those worn on the bonnet and carry a bunch of the same, only natural, in the mand. An exceedingly pretty illustration of this charming idea was seen at Jerome Park on a "field day," when the terraced lawn was crowded with fashionable spectators. The wife of a very rich man wore a dress of soft thick black silk, striped with white satin and trimined with namerous pleatings of black thread lined with white Breton lace. Her bonnet was made of black lace, the crown encircled by a thick fringe of buttercaps, and her parasol was fringed still more thickly, while in her hand she carried a huge bouquet of yellow buttercups. The effect was striking and peculiar. Fancies of this deflect was striking and peculiar. Fancies of this decurried a huge bouquet of yellow buttercups. The effect was striking and peculiar. Fancies of this deription are not cheaply executed or economically tothowed. The cest is great to those who have but little, and the results are quickly dissipated, so there is not much to show for it; still it is a beauty

and a joy as long as it lasts.

It is easy to see that the most exquisite dressing, which is the result of the highest civilization, must result of the highest civilization, must its expression in delicacy and variety coloring. Solid dark colors are usewhich is the result of the highest civilization, must ilways find its expression in delicacy and variety of tint or coloring. Solid dark colors are useful, and in a certain way protective: but they are not capable of any poetry of expression, and they do not employ the art and the skill in this manipulation and preservation that constantly grow out of the refinement of human needs. Black, for instance, is the uniform of genteel poverty everywhere, and, although it can be enrienced into grace and elegance, it still carries about with it that dominant sense of utility and uniformity which have been chief reasons for the appropriation of it for men and busy working women. Moreover, hard usage and hard work tell upon softness and farmess—those characteristics which constitute the chief beauty of women—and change them into thin, worn and sailow objects, whose only safety, so far as personal experience goes, lies in the unobtrusiveness of pian dress. Women from whose lips, eyes and hair, cheeks and brow the color and sunlight have not inded can afford to array themselves like flowers, in delicate shades of piak, white and blue, and provoke no criticism.

Of the possibilities of color the fashionable world

sindes of pink, white and blue, and provoke no criticism.

Of the possibilities of color the fashionable world has hardly as yet begun to dream. The majority of women have no opportunity to indulge their tastes in this particular. Their lives are narrowed by want of time and place and the limitation of circumstances. The woman who has to look after household affairs, go to the crocery or myrket, be ready to attend to a dozen different afairs in a dozen different places without change of dress, must choose one that rufhis the essential conditions of use and anapability—that is to say, it must be short and dark ami take but little time to arrange. That is the necessity of not one day but of every day in their lives, and fashion, therefore, cannot after it.

NEWEST HATS AND BONNERS.

The large hats which have been such a feature of the summer styles will hardly be carried over into the summer styles will hardly be carried over into the rail, except for excursion purposes. The difficulty about the large hats of the present season has been their weight. The light chips and Florida braids of last year have been superseded by coarse, neavy kinglish straw, which is faced with veivet and requently trimmed with veivet also, in addition to pluness and a metal chasp. The weight of all this apport the head on a hot summer's day is injurious as well as very uncomfortable.

The more recent imported styles are compara-

braids of last year have been superseded by coarse, neavy English straw, which is faced with veivet and requently trimmed with velvet also, in addition to plantes and a metal clasp. The weight of all this algor the head on a hot summer's day is injurious and the head on a hot summer's day is injurious well as very uncomfortable.

The more recent imported styles are comparatively smant and quite in the gypsy or close cottage form, which small upward brim. One feature of the new styles in bounds may be considered at least as tavoring economy—that is, their fudividuality and greater independence of the costume. Many ladies carefully adapt the general style of their bonnets to that of their dresses, so that there shall be harmony recorrespondence between them. This is no longer aligatory. On the contrary, the bonnets to that of their dresses, as that there shall be harmony recorrespondence between them. This is no longer aligatory. On the contrary, the bonnet is cannot be a reminus. This fact will be more clearly empiricated in the fall and winter designs. It may also a taken for granted that satin will be used upon level and that strings will consist of ribbon rather from lace, and will fasten under the chin.

Henriptic technical contraction is the proposed of the proposed of the chin. Henriptic cloth is still the clandard material for level mourning dresses all the year around. Mianese cambles bombasine, and Tamise cloth is like cambles bombasine, and Tamise cloth is like cambles bombasine, and Tamise cloth is like to be a supplement as informed the second half-yearly turns the second half-yearly turns the supplement as informed to the second half-yearly turns the supplement as informed to the proposed to the second half-yearly turns the supplement as informed to the supplement as informed to the proposed to the second half-yearly turns the supplement as informed to the proposed to the proposed to the second half-yearly turns the proposed to the second half-yearly turns the supplement as informed to the proposed The more recent imported styles are compara-tively smail and quite in the gypsy or close cottage form, with small upward brim. One feature of the

of all-wool French bunting, and beige de santé is a loosely woven, all-wool faurie, with a flannel finish. All these are popular, and make seasonable dresses. Byzantine is worn for the despest monraing, and is a dull, semi-transparent fabrie, silk and wool mixed, and closely woven, like barege. Spun silk grenadine is a favorite among the thinner fabries, and has the threads precisely alike both ways, and wisted allike. Iron grenadines are also worn. Real Canton crepe is used for overdresses for light mourning, and French crèpe de chine is also popular, being less expensive and lighter in quality.

The richest bridal dresses worn recently have been made of white satin, trimmed with lace. Cut in the princess style, the overdress of lace, or lace arranged as scarfs, forms the entire drapery. The garniture consists of flowers in masses and trailing fringes. The prettiest bridal dress of the season was of finely plaited lireton lace, and garnitured with natural rosebuds and orange bosoms. No artificial flowers were used. The veil was attached to a full, close wreath of the same flowers, but the bouquet was composed entirely of white rosebuds. The effect of Broton lace is particularly soft and foamy, much more becoming to youthful brides than heavy point lace. A very pretty and much more simple bridal dress is of white barege, trimined also with quantities of delicately plaited Breton lace. The garniture of this dress is white satin ribbon. No flowers used, except a great bunch of natural lilies of the valley and white rosebuds at the front of the cordage. Artificial flowers are not now considered distingué as a garniture for bridal dresses.

Eridesmaids wore princess dresses of pale plink, a combination of silk and bro-ade, and large hats of the Gamesborough shape, trimmed with Algreinore silk are worn to match costumes. Bise and even families are worn to match costumes. Bise and even famile are season, the next as a cert of the sale and costumes. Basques are made of didferent material from the cest and creps made o

each end with three or four runnings almost like a tassel, the lace at the extreme ends being gathered closely together. Bows of lace and crepe muslin, about four inches across, are made in the butterfly shape. The Ulater has become an indispensable part of the regular travelling outfit. A leather belt and pocket are also useful and pretty. The bag holds tickets, change and handkorchiefs securely, so that a man is not essential as ticket bearer and change carrier.

same principle as a gentleman's shooting boot; the front of the boot and the tongue in front are cut in one, and the laced pieces open out wide, so that there is no pressure on the instep, and they are stipped on and off easily. This renders them very convenient for summer excursionists.

FINE ARTS.

LA GAZETTE DES BEAUX-ARTS.

M. le Marquis de Chennevières, late French Director of Fine Arts, opens the June number of the Gazette des Beauz-Arts (received through J. W. Bouton) with a long and interesting first article of a eries on the collection of drawings of the old masters exhibited at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the first ever held in France. The writer in the introduction speaks of the great collections of ancient drawings which have been famed in France, especially in the eighteenth century, notably the immense collection of 19,000 drawings made at the end of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century by M. Crozat, and regrets that a country with such a magnificent history in the collection of drawings by old masters should have followed in the wake of England in their public exhibition. Two of the plates in the number are heliogravures by Dujardinthe first in red, an exquisite one, after Sandro otticelli's drawing in red chalk of an allegorical figure of a ceres with three boys, called "L'Abondance," and the second of Leonardo da Vinci's drawing of the head and shoulders of a warrior, both from the collection of Mr. Malcolm, of England,

There are in the text, which is somewhat in old style, nine reproductions of drawings by Verrochio, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Giorgioni, Titian, Domenico Campagnola and Guardia, from the collections or the Duc d'Aumale, Mr. Malcolm, l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, M. Armand and the writer. Benjamin Fillon has a first article on the "Hypnérotomachie" (Combat d'Amour en Songe), or "Le Songe de Poliphile," that curious book by the Dominican Francisco Colonna, ranslated by sean Martin, the French secretary of Maximilien Sforza. Arthur Blaignère's first article on the present Salon is well illustrated by drawings by a tists after their pictures. The most noteworthy are a little figure by Detaille, a fragment from the picture "Champigny," Fanton Latour's crayon head, Falquiere's full page drawing of his nude "Suzanne," and Benjamin Constant's strong figure from his picture "Les Favorites de l'Emir." A reproduction of our countryman's (Walter Gay) pen and ink of his painting "La Leçon d'Escrime" is also given. Of the picture the writer says:—"A young débutant, Mr. Walter Gay, has placed his first picture, 'The Fencing Lesson,' under the patronage of Fortuny. One leels in it the influence of the master; but Mr. Gay has giffs very personal and very precious. He has a very fine feeling for color and a perfect one for light. It is a brilliant début," L. Clement de Ris appears with a third article on Maximilien Sforza. Arthur Blaignère's first article and a perfect one for light. It is a brilliant début."
L. Clément de Ris appears with a third article on
the "Musée Impérial de l'Ermitage," at St. Petersburg, treating of the examples of the Flemish and
Hollandish schools. The third plate—a superb
etching, remarkable for its effect of light on the
flesh, by Flameng, of Rembrandt's "Danm"—accompanies the paper. Finally, there is the useful bibligraphy of works published in France and foreign
countries on fine arts and objects of curiosity for
the first six months of the present year.

The number of Harper's Magazine for August is very well illustrated. James D. Smillie furnishes the drawings for the opening article on "Lake George." Most of the cuts are well engraved but in one or two instances the artist's work has been literal-note the last cut. Of the drawings, which are excellent and in some cases very pleasing, the best are "Lake George, from the Top of Rogers Rock," well engraved by Harley; Yuengling's fine ren-cition of the decorative and admirable "Entrance to the Huddle," and the thoroughly complete "Black Mountain from the Narrows." The illustrations to the article on "The Nautical Schoolship St. Marya" do credit to Rogers. "Skylarking in the Maintop" is a broczy sketch, and "Mees Gear" an effective study. The good drawing to the story, "The First Mrs. Petersham" is finely engraved. The chief attractions of the number, however, are W. Hamilton Gibson's very charming illustrations to his article. "Saug Hamiet and Hometown." If we have a criticism to make, it is that the often very effective process of "vignetting" the drawings is carried too far when it is applied to every one in an article. When contrasted with an engraving of the ordinary shape on an opposite page the "vignetted" drawing is much more effective than when faced by a similar one. The drawings are all so charming that we find it difficult to select particular ones for note. We prefer "The Old Homestead and Garret," "Drive Along the Housatonic," the charming "Palette," "Eventide," "Judd's Eridge," "The Haunted Mill" and "Tolling for the Dead"—in fact we prefer them all. The admirable Mountain from the Narrows." Dead"—in fact we prefer them all. The admirable engraving is to be credited to Messrs. King (who shows superb work in the opening cut), Filmer, Scholtz, Mueller, Smith, Hoskin, Annin and Gray.

STUDIO AND OTHER NOTES, J. Ogden Wood is painting a little canvas, with a good motive, which promises very well. In a pool, well posed at drink, are a red and a white cow, while grouped most naturally in the middle distance on a path are three others. The high horizon is, formed by the ridge of the slope toward the water, and there

is a well treated little strip of sky. David Jonnson is at Holly Grove Farm, near Plain David Jonnson is at Holly Grove Farm, near Plain-field, N. J., storing up useful material in the way of studies of cattle set in quiet landscapes. John Lafarge will commence work in the fall on the menorial window to be erected in Harvard Me-morial Hall by the class of 1860 to those of their fellows who fell in the civil war. This class fur-nished the largest quota to the army, and the subject of the window will be a battle scene probably in some mediaval time, which Mr. Lafarge will be sure to design and execute with his usual taste, skill and knowledge.

knowledge.

C. M. Dewey and D. M. Bunker have left for a so-journ in a rustic studio near Lowville, New York

volume of the publication, from January to June of the present year.

The Catalan monthly published in this city, called La Llamenera, often gives reproductions of admirable drawings and engravings. Its elegantly artistic memorial number to Fortuny will not be forgotten. The July number, now before us, appears with a new title head. The full page cuts are a good impression of a plate reproducing the steel engraving of Bertrand's pathetic "Orphelia" and of a fine drawing by T. Pahissa.

The August or midsummer holiday number of Scribner's Magazine will contain a finely illustrated article on Whistler, by W. C. Brownell. The engravings will include reproductions of the pictures, the "Arrangement in Black and White," the "Symphony in White, No. III." "The White Girl" and "At the Plano," and, of the etchings, "Joe," "Thames Warehouses," "Risult, the Engraver," and "Yauxhall Bridge." There will also be some more of Marsh's admirable natural history engravings.

The Paris Municipal Council paid M. Ferrari 6,000 francs for his group, "A Gladiator Playing With a Panther." It will be cast in bronze and set up in one of the public squares.

The statue of Sir John Gray, erected in Sackville street, Dublin, by public subscription, was unveiled on the 24th ult.

Sir Frederick Leighton got 3,000 guineas for his "Elijah in the Wilderness."

J. Edgar Boehm's group, which is being executed on a commission from the Queen, for a monument to the Princess Alics for the Frogmore Mauscleum, is said by The Academy to promise well. The Princess lies as in sleep, with her head on a pillow supported by intite angels and embracing her child, who lies at her side, resting her head on her mother's breast.

ported by little angels and embracing her child, who lies at her side, resting her head on her mother's

lies at her side, resting her head on her mother's breast.

Spanish papers say that the hill on which the Alhambra stands has lately shown signs of land slip, and that pertions have actually fallen.

Adoiph Husgat's bronze statue of Joseph Eötös, the Hungarian statesman, poet and philosopher, was recently unveiled at Pesth.

The Greek Archæological Society have decided to restore the famous Lion of Cheronala.

A number of water colors and sketches, by Turner, have been placed in a room in the English National Gallery on permanent exhibition.

An important discovery has been made, on the site of the ancient Sybaris, of two "laminette" of gold with Greek inscriptions.

The statue of the late Prince Consort, which is to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales on the 22d inst. at Grimsby, weighs three tons, and was cast in Berlin.

Henner's "L'Eglogue" and Lefebrie's "Diane Sur-orise au Bain." now in the Salon, have been bought Henner's "L'Egloque" and Lefebrie's "Diane Surprise au Bain," now in the Salon, have been bought to go to England.

The following prices are the principal ones obtained for water colors at a recent London sale:—Copley Fielding's "Lake Veimachar," 125 guineas; the same's "Head of Loch Lomond," 235 guineas; Samuel Prout's "The Fish Market, Rome," 126 guineas; the same's "Interior of Chartres Cathedral," £140 14s. Paintings:—J. M. W. Turner's "Cologne," 420 guineas; Copley Fielding's "Conway Castle," 230 guineas, and 71 plates and etchings in various states, and a portrait of the artist furner), 210 guineas.

various states, and a portrait of the stist Turner), 210 guiness.
At another sale of water colors the following prices were obtained:—F. Walker's "The Rainbow," 230 guineas; the same's "The Music Lesson," 130 guineas; Copley Fielding's "Distant View of Arundel Castle," 410 guineas; the same's "In Arundel Park," 195 guineas; Alma Tadema's "Egyptian Chess Players," 125 guineas, and Sir John Gilbert's "Guy Fawkes Brought Before James I.." 270 guineas

Chess Players, '125 guineas, and Sir John Gilbert's
 "Guy Fawkes Brought Before James L." 270
 guineas,
 About three hundred pictures by English
 artists, insured at £30,000, go to the Syd ney Exhibition. The other European contributions
 will reach in number 500. Among the English
 artists represented are Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr.
 Calderon, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Ansdell, Sir J. Gilbert,
 Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Watts, Mr. Poole, Mr. Alma Ta dema, Mr. John Brett, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Armitage,
 Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Storey, Mr.
 Cripp, Mr. Lehmann, Miss Montalba, Mr. Chevallier
 and Mr. Haag. Mr. Woolner, whose statue of Cap tain Cook overlocks Sydney Harbor, has sent two or
 three pieces of scalpture, and Mr. E. M. Barry, Mr.
 C. Barry, Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Severn contribute
 architectural drawings.
 The Saion closes on the 30th inst., at six P. M.
 One thousand six hundred artists have promised
 over three thousand works for the Munich Interna national Art Exhibition.
 An interesting collection of ancient bronzes and
 works in ivory is now on exhibition in the galleries
 of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The principal
 private collectors who have loaned objects are the
 Duke of Westminster, Sir Francis Goldsmid, Sir W.
 Drake, the Rev. Montagu Taylor and Messrs. Drury
 Fortnum, W. Salting, G. Field, P. C. Hardwick Bow yer and E. Cheney. There are about five hundred
 works, ranging from the early days of original
 Greek art to the beginning of the eighteenth century.
 Camille Muller, of Treport, on the coast of France,
 is a young painter of eighteen years of age, and en tirely self-taught. His works are thought worthy to
 be hung in the same gallery with those of artists of
 the Austrian school now on exhibition at the Conti nent sand and self-ther, two are landscapes
 and the rest are of still life.
 Diaz is said to have given his young friend Renoir
 the best lesson he probably over received in his life,
 in the following words:—'A painter who respects
 Lor

PORKIGN NOTES AND NEWS

The exhibition of the Société Internationale de l'Art is now open in Paris at the galleries of L'Art. The work of decoration of the ceiling of the Comedie Française is already announced by M. Maze-Comédie Française is already announced by M. Mazerolles, assisted by M. Perrin fils. The principal design, placed between the chandelier and the stage represents France seated, awarding crowns of immortality to Racine and Corneille, who are on the left, and to Molière, who is on the right. Under them are all Molière's characters—Alceste, Célimène, Tartuffe, Georges Dandin, Gros-René et Marton. Pourceaugnac, &c. On the sides are grouped authors of the nineteenth contury. Placed in fan shape, following around the walls of the auditorium, are, to the left, Corneille's heroes—Le Cid, Chimène, Cinns, &c.—and to the right those of Racine—Athalie, Andromaque, Hermione, &c. In the centre, between the chandelier and the back of the auditorium, are Apolio and the Muses. The figures are of enormous size, even characters of Molière being seven and a halt feet high.

The city of Paris has bought the model of Bar-holdi's statue, "The Lion of Belfort," which was at tholdi's statue, 'The Lion of Belfort,' which was at the Exposition last year. It will be cast in repousse copper one-third of the size and set up in the Park of the Buttes Chaumont. The whole cost will be

J. W. Hennessy and F. D. Millet lately had in Lon-lon a two days' "view" to show their pictures.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If the republicans fail in Maine this year Senator Hamlin will be succeeded by a democrat in the United States Senate. The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press calls Mr. Tilden

the "inevitable candidate." It believes it is useless to attempt to get rid of him. The Pennsylvania democrats hold their State Con

vention at Harrisburg next Wednesday. The repub-licans meet in the same city a week later. The Des Moines (lowa) State Register reports that since the Grant campaign of 1863 there has not been

The Troy Times understands that the re which impelled Mr. Sloan to say last winter that he could not become a candidate for Governor still con-

so much enthusiasm in the republican meetings as

trol his action.

Wisconsin elects State officers this fall. The inumbents, who are all republicans, are cand for re-election. According to the Chicago Tribune there "is no good reason to doubt the success of the

The Philadelphia Times declares that all hope that President Hayes would rise above his party with determination enough to stay there and keep his administration above the low water mark of partisanship has long since been abandoned. If Mr. Haves, says the St. Louis Globe-Democra would recall that silly mockery, Executive Order No. for the folly which , and say that he is sorry prompted him to issue it, he would be saved the trouble and mertification of trying to explain away

Every one with a spark of political sagacity, save the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, knows that Governor Talbot will be renominated and re-elected. It does not believe that it will make a particle of difference to the republican party whether General Butler

The Boston Traveller, in a speculative mood, says that in addition to General Grant, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Washburne, who are now the chief Presidential candidates on the republican side, General Logan, Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, and General Garfield may loom up in 1880.

RELIEF FOR ITALIAN SUFFERERS. A number of Italian gentlemen, connected with the organization known as the Guardia Colombo, met yesterday afternoon in a house in Bieecker street, to devise some plan to assist their fellow countrymen in their native land who have lately suffered from the inundations of the River Po and suffered from the inaudations of the River Po and the eruption of Mount Eina. After some discussion by the geutlemen present, of various points in connection with the charitable object, the following committee was appointed:—Dr. Salvatoic Caro, president; Chevalier G. F. Secchi di Casali, editor of the LEon d'Italia, and Signor S. Cantuni, vice presidents; Signor Amode, secretary, and Signor G. Cavagnaro, treasurer. It was resolved to invite the presidents of the other fifteen Italian societies in this city to participate in the labors of the committee appointed by the Guardia Colomb, and to take measures for a mass meeting of Italian residents at an early date.

LITERATURE.

WHITE AND BLACK IN THE UNITED STATES."

A favorite pastime among Englishmen seems to be traveiling through America, notebook in hand, the result of which is a volume of more or less preten sions on American manners and customs. Some times a Dickens or a Trollope finds amazement in this sort of thing and makes as many misstatements to the chapter as there are words to the page. The Englishmen who write about our country may be divided into two classes—the good natured and the bad natured. Of the former class is Sir George Campbell, M. P., whose "White and Black in the United States" (Chatto & Windus) will be published shortly in this city by R. Worthington. Sir George Campbell is favorably known i his own country as an Indian administrator and sketch of his life in "Men of the Time" we should judge him to be a man of some consequence, but great idea of his ability for observation or shrewd ness in drawing conclusions. Part of this volume appeared in the Fortnightty Review and part was de-livered in a series of lectures before his constituents in the Kirkaldy burghs; the latter part made up of pages from his journal, and is often carelessly written and quite personal. The misstatements in this book appear to be made through ignorance and not in malice. Sir George Campbell is apparently an amiable man, and he found more to admire in America than to blame. He came over here last fall and remained a few months, travelling through different sections of the country, but not remaining very long in any one place. He acknowledges that the Americans have been caricatured by the most popular English writers, and confesses that he found them but little different from his own countrymen. Like the man who afflicted with "too much climate," and no wonder, for some one told him that it was no "uncommon thing for the thermometer to stand at 110 degrees in New York in the summer time, and to be as high in the night as the day time. Notwithstanding that we are such great sufferers from climate, Si George admits that he saw "a great muny men in America who looked very robust and well, and might have passed for Scotchmen." The ladies he thinks, are now "becoming pretty beefy."
The English spoken by the body of the people he found "as good as that spoken at home," and it was only the higher class of people, especially the ladies-the sort of fine ladies one sees in foreign hotels on the Continent of Europe—who talk "American." The hotels he considers a very peculiar American institution. He finds them all on the same plan, and finds that there does not exist either the comfortable English hotel or the foreign café. He complains that the American cities are too

big-that is to say, "too many people come to the towns who had much better go and work in the country. I was almost tempted to say that among the Americans for every man who really works with his hands there seem to be who seek to live by speculation upon him, especially by insuring his life-that seems to be the great business now to which retired generals, governors and other great men devote themselves." American women, as he found them, he pronounces "very nice people indeed." "It is the Daisy Millers' and the 'Daisy Millers' mammas who to some extent have given the American women a bad name. See them at home and they seem to be among the nicest of their sex." He was surprised to find "real independence. But he rather likes it. In Sir George Campbell's journal we find a great deal about cost-New York in September, and on the afternoon of his arrival "'did' the Central Park," which he describes as an "immense place, ever so many miles long, and very well kept; called "Central" because it is a long way off." The carriages he saw bowling through the Park did not strike him as being very "smart" nor "well set up, and the fine ladies are gen erally content with coachmen without footmen."
He did not understand how the Americans could put up with "tramways," and thinks the elevated roads much more in keeping with their character. He admires these roads excessively and thinks them a great improvement on London's underground railways. "dulness" of New York oppressed him. There did not seem to be anything to do or anything going on, and he thought the city Then he started out on his travels and visited, among other objects of interest, Niagara Falls, of which he says "they are certainty a very fine and unique thing." The extra session of Parliament called him home, and he returned to fore long. "While the steamer was hauling out for the start," Sir George writes, "I was interviewed by a reporter of the New York HeaalD regarding Afghanistan," and so he sailed. There is a spirit of kindliness running all through this volume which makes the American reviewer dislike to bandle Su George Campbell roughly, still he cannot but regret that he had not more time to verify the hasty jot tings in his journal.

"Nile Days" (J. B. Lippincott) is the rather misleading title of an attractive novel, by E. Katherine Bates. From the title slone one would suppose the book to be an account of travel, and the sub-title "Egyptian Bonds," would lead him to believe that the late Khedive's financial policy was under dis-cussion. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. "Nile Days" is a romance, pure and simple. The scene is laid in Egypt, which, by the way, seems to be gaining popularity as a trysting place. Probably the story of Anthony and Cleopatra has given a sort of love atmosphere to the land of the phinx, while the poet's song-

Oh, my life in Egypt!
Oh, the dalliance and the wit!
Oh, the fistery and the strife!

has served to kindle the fiame. There is, wisely, very little attempt at guide book writing. The places of interest are mentioned incidentally with the thread of the story, and we are not obliged to continue our school-day studies of ancient history "Nile Days" is really more a study of character tha well worked out story. The author has devoted herself to this specialty and left the plot to take care of itself. The hero of this tale is a fascinating clever, but rather selfish young Irishman, and the heroine a charming English girl. The story of their love and its unexpected termination is well worth

THE "ART OF DRESS."

Mrs. Hawels, who some time since gave us a volume on the "Art of Beauty," has just written another little work on the more practical "Art of Dress" (Scribner & Welford). The cover of this volume tempts the reader to further investigation, and when he-she more likely in this case-peeps inside she will find a great deal to interest and amuse, Mrs. Haweis has original ideas on the subject, and her taste is excellent. Hers is no dressmaker's pattern book. She looks upon dress as an art an reats it as such. Like all sensible people who write on this subject she hits a blow at tight acing, but as that wicked and absurd custom is rapidly going out of fashion and the waist of Venus is gaining the ascendancy over that of the wasp, the blow is almost unnecessary. She does not, like some ultra health clothing writers, advise the abolition of the corset; on the contrary, she looks upon that article of feminine makeup as heaithful and almost indispensable. Without the corset the clothes hang heavily on the hips and the figure is apt to look slovenly. But let the wearer remember that it is simply to support the clothes and keep the figure trig and not to squeeze the waist out of shape. Mrs. Haweis concedes to the Greek pal-lium the honor of being the most grace-ful and elegant dress, but acknowledges that British women, for whom she is writing, have not Greek figures. A woman five feat tall, weighing 150 pounds, would not look well in a tunion. In a chapter giving instructions how to economize this lady makes several excellent sugges-tions. One of these is not following the fashion, but adopting the style of some period to be studied from pictures, which, she says, is "soon seen to be from pictures, which, she says, is "soon seen to be a "fad" of yours, and people get tired of making fun of it if you hold out, having right on your side."

A London paper advertises for a "graphic and cles;" "Rural England of it if you hold out, having right on your side."

Downful writer" to supply a story a week. He

The economy of this, she argues, is wonderful; for your dress never goes out of fashion. She strongly recommends buying good stuff and having it well made, "for a well made dress or jacket, though it cost more than one made by a novice, will look and hang well to the end, while the other will not." The fashion of wearing cheap laces and cheap ribbons she utterly denounces. In the matter of laces she recommends buying the antique, which, though expensive, is always handsome and never wears out. The present close fitting dresses, defining the beautiful lines of the hips and falling in slightly at the knees are strictly in accordance with the natural lines of the body, and "far from ugly on a well proportioned figure." She laments the fact that paniers on the hips are coming again into fashion. We hope that this is only a rumor, and that the ladies of the boasted nineteenth century will not return to the barbarities of 150 years ago. Mrs. Haweis gives some good advice in the matter of jewelry, and thinks it much better taste for a voman to wear one diamond ring or pin thau to have half a dozen sets of fashionable gold jewelry. Hair dressing is given a chapter, and the writer tells of a lady whose luxuriant tresses were held in place by one-solitary hair pin. The children are not forgotten in this little book, and the advice regarding their dress is worthy the attention of mothers.

M. SARCEY ON THE COMPDIE PRANCAISE.

The address delivered by the eminent French

critic, M. Francisque Sarcey, at the Gaiety Theatre,

has been written down by him and translated for the

Nineteenth Century by M. Barbier. In this address M.

Sarcey gives a resume of the history of this famous

company from its origin to the present day. The

repertoire courant of the present company, he tells us, includes about one hundred plays, which can be pro-

duced on a moment's notice. There are no "supes" in

this company; the "stand around" or "heavy thinking

parts," as they are called here, are taken by "young actors, who have their trial to go through, or old

actors, who have no other talent but their perfect

knowledge of the boards." "Tradition," he writes,

"alone constitutes the power of the Comédie Française. In order, therefore, thoroughly to understand this ancient institution it is necessary not so much to study the rules by which it is at present governed as the whole or the customs and traditions from which it has gradually risen. The cause of its glory can be fully understood only by searching its past history and studying it from its very beginnings He has a good word for M. Perrin, the present able director of the Comédie Française, whose "good luck has followed him to the Théâtre Français, for never since its foundation has the house made such large receipts. They vary from 6,000f. to 7,000f. Hence the dividends shared every year by the sociétaires have become enormous. The sociétaires, besides had parts or shares which amounted to more than 40,000f. Add to this the supplementary expenses they allow themselves every time they play, or, as 'weeklies,' supervise the getting up piece, and you will see that a member entitled to the whole of one part gets from 60,000f. to 70 000f, per annum. Add again the fact that a portion of the profits has been deducted beforehand and turned into two parts, one part to increase the general fund and the other to form for every sociétaire a little heap of money which he receives on the day of his retirement. It was thus that Bressant, when he took leave of the Comédie Française, received 80,000f. in a lump; his retiring pension is, I think, 8,000f. to 10,000f. a year. * * * Such is it still, this majestic ensemble of traditions which is called the Comédie Française. Everything is there, as in great family houses, rich and solemn. The employes of it rest there till old age and are proud of it. You will find ushers there so ceremonious that they appear as if they dated from the Great Monarch and had formerly opened the doors to him. The box openers know all the habitues and salute them with a friendly smile. Costumers and assistants transmit their charges from father to son. The very forms which

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT. Lady Hardy is coming over here to write us up. Sir Samuel Baker is going to give us a book on

ed to reply to all who have anything

with the Comédie smack of old times, and in every-thing the Comédie says or does there is a politeness

and generosity which is like a permanent homage to the memory of Molière."

Dr. Murray's Golden Rule has been bought by another party.

Mrs. Leith Adams has written a new novel entitled Mr. Algner, of Buda-Peeth, is preparing a grand

Petöfi album for publication.

Mrs. Wood's tortured "East Lynn" has been again

the victim of the dramatist's pen.

Jules Verne's forthcoming volume.

where Charlotte Brontë received her education.

Harper & Brother publish "Fitzpatrick's Life of

harles Lever" in the Franklin Square Library. There will be a new volume of the "Bryant and Gay History of the United States" ready in the fall

David Robert's "Holy Land" is about to be published in monthly parts by Messrs, Cassell, Petter &

The London literary papers think that the International Literary Congress "lacked plan and definite During the present month G. W. Carleton & Co.

will issue the first number of a popular American The entire cost of the Burns monument to be

inaugurated at Kilmarnock on the 9th of August will e about £3,000. Two monuments and a drinking fountain are about to be erected to the memory of the late Major

Whyte-Melyille.
"The Light of Asia" is the title of an elaborate poem, by Edwin Arnold, on the subject of Buddha

and Buddhism.
"The Life and Work of Mary Carpenter," by the Rev. J. E. Carpenter, will be published in the fall by Macmillan & Co. The London Library wanted to raise £20,000 to

purchase certain property, and £40,200 was subcribed without any trouble.

A new edition of Professor Leone Levi's "History

of British Commerce," brought down to the end of 1878, will shortly be published. A "member of the British aristocracy" has written book on "Manuers and Tone of Good Society."

There is no going back on such authority. Professor John Fiske, of Harvard, has prepared a volume of essays bearing upon the subject of evolu

tion, which Macmillan & Co. will soon publish. Mrs. Brassev has an unpublished journal kept by her in the Holy Land, some of the leaves of which will be printed in the August number of Fraser's. The current number of the London Graphic de-votes a supplement to the life and death of the

Prince imperial, which is fully and artistically illus-A new edition of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines" is announced to be illus trated in photography from paintings by Herrick

A pleasant collection of reading matter for children is published by the American Book Exchange, New York, from the pen of Miss Ellen Tracy Alden, and entitled "Stories and Ballada"

and Dicksee.

The Rev. W. J. Loftie, who has just returned from ride through Egypt, is going to write a book on the subject. It will be very apropos if he gives us the Egypt of to-day rather than the Egypt of the Canon Farrar's "Life and Works of St. Paul" is to

be published here by E. P. Dutton & Co. This firm are already preparing some novelties in the way or children's books with an eye to the holiday trade. Publishers have to think of December in July. Messrs, Eldredge & Brother, of Philadelphia, pub-

lish, as the initial volume of a series of "Manuals for Teachers," a little book on "The Cultivation of the Senses," It is so good that it would be sad if teachers alone are to read it, for parents need such a work greatly.

Miss Anna Dickinson has just finished a lively

volume entitled "The Ragged Register," Harper & Brothers will have ready in the course of a forinight. It consists of extracts from letters home relating her experiences as a lecturer, which are curious and amusing.

must understand London life of thirty or forty years ago. To such a one constant employment is promised. If he fills his contract his employment

will be constant enough. "A Saddle in the Wild West," by W. H. Rideing, in Appleton & Co.'s "Handy Volume Series," gives in book form the letters written by Mr. Rideing to vari ous magazines and newspapers white out with Lieu tenant Wheeler's expedition. The material has been carefully edited by the author, and the little volume

is bright and enticing. If the "Colonel's Opera Cloak" was written with the direct intention of irritating Southern people it could not have accomplished that end more thoroughly. There may be some Southern families like the one therein described, but there are quite as many in the North. A Southern lady is not necessarily an improvident slattern.

Dr. William A. Hammond's important work on "Nervous Diseases" has just been translated into French by the eminent French physician Dr. F. Labadie-Lagrave and published by J. B. Ballière & Son, Paris. It contains a valuable appendix and notes by the translator, which will be utilized by

Dr. Hammond in his next edition. The Contemporary is mostly given over to weighty articles. The lightest is Tom Hughes' paper on Benjamin Franklin, published in the July Lippincott. Mr. Ernest Rénan contributes an article on "The Last Jewish Revolt;" Rev. W. L. Blackley writes of "Compulsory Providence as a Cure for Pauperism," and J. Burney Yeo, M. D., asks "Why is Pain a Mystery?" The department of "Contemporary Books"

as full and valuable as ever. General Cullum has extended his valuable "Biographical Register of the Military Academy" by a supplementary volume of 500 pages, containing to date, or to death, the military and civil histories of the older graduates of West Point, as well as a record of the services of all who have graduated since 1867, the date to which the original work was carried. The volume contains also a list of Indian engagements, our only wars since 1866. Published

by D. Appleton & Co.
"Copyright and Patents for Inventions" is the title of an English compilation edited by R. A. Macfie. The first volume, just published, is upon copyright alone, although the preface foreshadows of that variety of argument in which the object sought is the slaughter of the goose that lays the golden egg, the method being to blind spectators to the selfishness of the operation and to frighten the goose itself with big words. Scribner, Welford

In Count Moltke's "Wanderbuch." written be tween the years 1845 and 1856, he says of his visit to

Whenever the little Prince is taken out for an airing an officer with three "guides a cheval," cocked pistois in hand, rides in front of the four-horsed equipage, which is preceded and followed besides by detachments of dragoons in full uniform. Everywhere the sentinels present arms before the eighthmenthly "enfant impérial."

To which the Athenaum adds :-Pauve enfant we may exclaim now. Two detachments of dragoons in full uniform to protect his frail life of eight months, and two scores of naked savages backing his body to pieces and leaving it stripped on a South African field at the age of twenty-three.

Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, intend, if sufficient subscribers are obtained, to publish, under the suspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of this city, a magnificent atlas, in three volumes, of the Cesnola Collections. It will be edited by General di Cesnola, will contain 450 large plates, of which one third are to be chromo-lithographs and the rest heliotypes, be 17 by 12 inches in size and cost between \$55,000 and \$60,000. The copyright will be ceded to the publishers by the trustees of the Museum. Five hundred copies only are to be

Harper's Magazine for August is a gala number, both in the matter of illustration and letterpress. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin opens the number pleasant article on "Lake George," followed by a description of life aboard the nautical schoolship St. Marys, by W. H. Rideing, which will be read by no one with greater interest than School Commissioner David Wetmore. Commissioner Wickham, on the other hand, will not be so much interested. Two new serials are commenced in this number—"White Wings; a Yachting Romance," by William Black, and "Mary Annerley." a novel, by B. D. Blackmore. Admirers of these two popular novelists will have an opportunity of giving them the benefits of a close comparison. Tom Moore and Robert Burns furnish Mr. Curtis food for thought in the "Easy Chair," and Colonel Seaver gives us a "Drawer" unusually

full of good things.

well balanced number, the heavy and light articles being given in about equal quantities. Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Knollys opens the review with a paper on "Boy Soldiers," lamenting the fact that the but suggests no remedy for the evil. T. T. Vernor Smith writes on "Our Wheat Fields in the Northwest," and "The Education Question in France" discussed by the Abbé Martin. The Earl of Drura ven tells his experiences while moose hunting in found in moose hunting, and he finds more real comfort in a "birch bark camp than in the most luxuriously furnished and carefully appointed dwelling." The sportsman writes enthusiastically of the sport, and has improved in his literary style since his last book. The last article is that of M Sarcey on "The Comédie Française." Four noble men grace the pages of this number of the Ninetest

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Alden. The American Book Exchange, New York.
The Art Interchange. A household journal. Volume II.
The Art Interchange Publishing Company, New York.
Copyright and Patents for Inventors. Copyright. Vol.
I. By R. A. Maclie of Dreghorn, F. R. S. E. From Scribner & Welford, New York.
Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Year
Ending December 31, 1878. From Ottawa, Canada.
Manuals for Teachers.—No. 1. The Cultivation of the
Senses. Eldredge & Bros., publishers, Philadelphia.
Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of
the United States Military Academy from 1822 to 1879.
Revised edition, with a supplement containing the register
of graduates to January 1, 1878. By Brevet Major General
G. W. Cellium. Vol. III. James Miller, publisher, New
York.

Your States of the Country of the Republic in 1830. By Samuel Leavitt. The American News Company, New York.
The Constitutional and Political History of the United States. By Dr. H. von Holst. Translated from the German by John J. Laler, A. M. Callaghan & Co., publishers, Chicago.

Chicago.

Spain in Profile; A Summer Among the Olives and Aloss.

By James A. Harrison. Houghton, Osgood & Co., publish-

By James A. Harrison. Houghton, Osgood 2 Co., publishers, Boston.

The Life and Letters of Madame Benaparte. By Eugene
L. Dieler. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York.

The Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton. By the
Hon. George Shes. Houghton, Osgood 2 Co., publishers,
Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese
Books Bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Fublic
Library. By James Lyman Whitney.

The Balloon. Noteworthy serial voyages from the discovery of the balloon to the present time. With illustrations. From the American Aeronaulis Society, New York.

The Life of Hon. William F. Cody, Known as Buffale
Bill, the Famous Hunter, Scout and Guide. An autobiography. Frank E. Bliss, publisher, Hariford, Conn.

The Great Artists.—Raphael. By N. D'Anvers. Van
Dyck. By Percy Rendell Head. Scribner & Weiford, publishers, New York.

Under the Willows; or, The Three Countesses. By Mrs.

Ritzabeth Van Loon. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, Philadolphia.

Gyeloppedia of Biblical Theological and Ecclesiastical

Literature. Prepared by Rev. John McClintock, U. D.,

Rikzabeth Van Leon. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, Pintadelphia.
Cyclopactia of Biolical Theological and Ecclesiastical
Literature. Prepared by Rev. John McClintock, D. D.,
and James Strong, S. T. D., Vol. VIII. Harper & Brothers,
publishers, New York.
White and Black. The outcome of a visit to the United
States. By Sir Goorge Campbell, M. P. Charto & Windus,
publishers, Piccadilly, London.
The Life of Robert Gallatin. By Henry Adams. J. B.
Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Franklin Square Library. The Life of Charles Lever.
By W. J. Fitzpatrick, Lds. D., M. R. I. A. Herper & Broa,
publishers. publishers. A Dictionary of Music and Musicians (A. D. 1450-1880), A Dictionary of Music and Musicians (A. D. 1450-1880), A present of the Control of the Co In two volumes. Macmillan & Co., publishers, London and New York.

Distribution of Heat in the Spectra of Various Sources of Radiation. By William W. Jacques, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, Battimore.

ROSTON BOOKS.

The literary announcements from Boston dwindle gradually, and the absolute quiet of summer will settle down in a few weeks. Lee & Shepard have in press a little novel entitled "Two of Us," and Houghton, Osgood & Co. a small volume entitled 'The Tanagra Figurines," written by Mary F. Cur tis. The Atlantic for August will contain a paper by Lydia Maria Child on "William Lloyd Garrison;" "Two Years of President Hayes," by Walter Allen; "A Bit of Shore Life," by Sarah O. Jewett; "The Negro Exedus," by James B. Runnion; "Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum;" Dr. Hoimes' poem at Harvard on the fiftieth anniversary of the class of 1820;
"Preaching," by the author of "Dangerous Tenden-cles;" "Rural England," by Richard Grant White,